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GILMORE'S GARDEN-Concert. NEW-YORK AQUARIUM-Day and Evening.

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DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.

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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

FOREIGN. - Turkey is willing to conclude peace on the basis of Count Andrassy's note. ____ A Russian defeat at Plevna is reported. - The Emperors of Austria and Germany have had a friendly interview at Isehl. = The Chinese troops are making progress in Kashgar.

Domestic.-Gov. Counce has been renominated by resolutions expressing alarm at the consolidation of the South, and suppression of free political action, saying that the Democratic cry of fraud is unmanly and favoring specie payments, Civil Service reform and protection to industry; ex-Gov. Chamber lain offered a resolution commending the Southern policy, and Mr. Boutwelle one denouncing it; Mr. Blaine opposed both, and they were laid on the table. ____ The Virginia Conservatives are holding a noisy convention; no platform is yet reported nor nominations made, ____ The Georgia Constitutional Convention has adopted a resolution compensation for public speaking.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A train to Long Branch ran off the bridge at Oceanport, injuring over sixty persons, two of them very seriously. - Much depression prevailed in the sugar-market, and fears of heavy failures were felt. - A ring among street-car conductors, by which the bell-punch was made usaless as a detector, has been discovered. = Liquer dealers threaten suits against the Gov. Connor can be unreservedly praised. Police Board - The Denmark will be seized on account of smuggling by her officers Gold 105%, 1054, 1054. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 95 cents. Stocks duli, but firm for all except the coal shares and Western Union

THE WESTHER.-TERRUNE local observations indicate a continuance of damp and partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday, 799, 779, 74.

Now that the Aldermen have undertaken to stop the overerowding of steamboats, instead of leaving that question to the United States Steamboat Inspectors, it is natural and reasonable to expect a large number of explosions.

Notwithstanding his urgent denial of his imperfections, ex-Collector Decker of Rochester seems to have had some unfitness as a public servant. His superiors in office think that he did not attend closely enough to his duties. Possibly he spent too much time out of doors in hunting up adjectives to express his opinions about the Assistant-Secretary.

People who are not conversant with army affairs occasionally ask why the Signal Service, which they only know as connected with weather predictions, has its peculiar title. The management of signals is, however, an important part of the duties of an army, and the proficiency attained by the corps whose headquarters are at Washington gave the opporlast, in honor of the President's visit of in-

Heavy losses among the refiners and importers of sugar are now generally admitted to be inevitable. It is thought, however, that the loss will principally fall on firms of sufficient wealth to weather the storm, and that few failures will ensue. For at least half a century it has been a feature of the sugar trade in this city that it required a long purse, intervals of extreme depression occurring in which the weaker concerns went to the wall.

From the conflicting stories respecting the accident on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, it is not yet possible to ascertain its cause with certainty. Considering the large number of people injured more or less seriously, it is a marvel that none were killed outright, and the recovery of some of those who were most control of railways ! severely hurt is scarcely to be hoped for. New-Jersey Justice has the name of being thorough; in investigating this disaster let us determines to adopt the plan. Property be hope it will fix the gross carelessness that must have caused it on the guilty ones.

The repudiationists, under the lead of Gen. Toombs, carried the Georgia Constitutional Convention yesterday, and adopted a section prohibiting the payment of the bonds issued by the Bullock Government for railroad purposes. There was a frightful amount of fraud connected with the issuing of these bonds, but to repudiate them in gross, without so much as a judicial inquiry into their validity, on the ground stated by Toombs, that the Reconstruction Government was a usurpation, is an act of folly and dishonor. The day will come when the people of Georgia will be ashamed

the Virginia Convention by a vote of 870 to to 521. They wanted the platform reported first so as to have time to make up their minds whether to bolt or not in case they did not like the declarations on the subject of the State debt, but the Convention determined to select its nominees first. It is to be hoped that the Mahone men wi'l carry out their threats of seceding. A square contest over the question of repudiation would test the moral fibre of tions, what would be the result in the event

party and the much-despised Republicans.

The opening of the Peabody Museum of Yale College is a gift at once to science and district or State, would nominate a man whom many of the specimens partially arranged at ing conventions of the party there prevailing, month, and since then there has been further influence, industrial, commercial and pecuniary, progress in completing the display. We give to defeat the party hostile to them. Is this this morning the first of two letters describing the contents of the Museum, the present letter being merely confined to an account of the specimens of forms of animal life now existing. Although essentially scientific in its plan, this exhibition is popularly attractive to an unusual degree, and seems to have solved the problem while gratifying the taste of the ordinary observer. This arises in part from the excellence of the general arrangements for display and reference; and in part from the circumstance that the things shown are "specimens of specimens," selected on account of peculiar rarity, beauty or value, from at least five times the number; the rest being more closely stored in the Museum, and accessible only to students of will no doubt be in the aid that it affords to scientific research, but it is of scarcely less value in the instruction it will give to the general public, since on even a transient visitor it confers some notion of the order and sequence of animal life on the globe.

The Maine Convention has made two things plain-first, that a large portion and probably a majority of the Republicans of Maine, are vehemently opposed to the President's South-ern policy; and second, that the party means to stick together and avoid an open breach with the Administration. It has further shown that the President has a body of earnest and influential supporters in a State where the tide has been supposed to be running heavily against him. The advocates of a hearty endorsement resolution got a hearing for themselves and raised a breezy discussion. Their preposition was finally bandled together with a counter resolution declaring Packard and Chamberlain's titles as good as Hayes's, and laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Blaine, The platform adopted is on the whole judicious. It is of clumsy bulk for campaign uses, but contains a good deal of sound Republican the Republicans of Maine; the Convention adopted | doctrine. Especially commendable are the clear, decisive specie-payments resolution and the one opposing further land grants. There is a sharp cut at the Democrats Mr. Blaine himself. The general drift of the than towards him. True, there is something said in approval of local self-govin favor of repudiation. - Mr. Schurz replies to erument, but it is the New-England town Mr. Kemble, but says he has never denied receiving | that is referred to, and not the larger conception of a State. Civil Service Reform is also commended, but in the same breath the Convention says in effect, with a self complacency that is rather Indicrous, "look at our Federal 'officers up here in Maine; see how good they "are and take them for models." The practical work of the Convention in renominating

CONGRESS AND THE RAILROADS. Shall the existence of free government in this country depend upon the ability of that government to control the railway system? The Republicans of Ohio have done what in them lies to make this the paramount question in politics. Once more they will find, we trust, that living issues cannot thus be evaded. It was their duty to speak plainly in defence of the National honor. They owed a hearty support to a Secretary of the Treasury from Ohio, who is doing his best to maintain that honor. But they were afraid. The strike was recent, and sympathy for the gogues thought it a good thing to dodge the question of resumption, and to propose regulation by Government of the rates for transportation and the wages of workmen. The demagogue spoke, and patriotism took a nap.

Men of narrow mind fancy that the railway interest prompts all opposition to this scheme, but in truth there is no one thing which would suit railway managers better, or for which they would be more willing to pay money, than the regulation of rates and wages by the Federal Government. For they have learned-if ignorant Communists and thin-witted demagogues have not-that it is easier and cheaper to control one Congress than thirty-eight Legislatunty for a brilliant performance night before tures. The Communist fancies that, because his vote will be wanted by political parties, he can extort such wages, as he pleases. Has he not yet learned the truth that political parties always give to labor inexpensive flattery in resolutions, while the substantial advantages they always save for the men who have "money to spend in the campaign"? The Democrats of Connecticut gave resolutions to the workingmen, and the Senatorship to Mr. Barnum-whose money was freely spent. The Republicans of Pennsylvania make platforms to please labor, and legislatures to please Scott. What sturdy and hard-handed friend of labor proposed the resolution which the Republicans of Ohio adopted with cheers? Was it not the same Stanley Matthews who presided over Col. Scott's Texas-Pacific Convention at St. Louis not very long ago? Does the Communist really believe that Col. Scott is intensely hostile to government

Let us see the practical workings of this scheme. The Government, we will suppose, longing to radway owners, and controlled by railway managers, will be worth two thousand millions at the Stock Exchange, if they can succeed in controlling Congress. It will be worth nothing if they fail. Necessarily, this vast capital concentrates; its managers unite and act as one man for the common defence. What will be the natural influence of such a combination? It can bring the strongest possplendid fees; it can add thousands to the value of many farms, or take away as much; it can spend millions in any State or district to ensure the election of trustworthy friends. How are Representatives and Senators elected? The Mahone faction were defeated to-flay in Is it not notorious that money rules nomi nating conventions in many districts already and Legislatures in many States? Has not the man who can "spend money liberally in the canvass" already a tremendous advantage with those who control parties in many districts and States ? But if this is so now, when no great combination of capital extending throughout the country is forced to pro-

tect itself by controlling Congressional elec-

tween the best elements of the Conservative paigns would be largely increased; certain committed, by habeas corpus; but that neither party could then afford to nomthat one party or the other, in almost every was finished, the cases were put in place, and in most districts they would control nominatthe time of the College Commencement last and in others would concentrate an enormous the way to get a Congress devoted to the interests of labor?

It must be remembered, also, that the railway interest would have the honest support of a great many disinterested and able mea. The choice would be one between Communistic warfare upon the rights of property, and just of serving the needs of the student of science | defence of those rights. Every man who has capital invested, every man who cares for the safety of banks, savings banks, insurance or trust companies, would be led to realize the disasters to all business and industry which would surely follow a Communistic triumph. Rensonable men, though not at all interested in railways, would remember the Fall of 1873, and consider that prostration of railways means prostration of business. But who knows what Nature. The great service of this collection | transportation actually costs? It would become the duty of every member of Congress to vote as if he knew, but he could vote intelligently only upon the reports of railway managers. The grangers, who want cheap transportation, and the workmen who want high wages and more costly transportation, would not readily vote the same ticket, though both willing to plunder the same railway. Conflicting interests of those who wish to control railway property, not less than the enormous power of those who own it, would tend to make the triumph of the railway managers complete.

Is this what labor wants? It is what Ohio Republicans propose for the relief of labor. It is what Communistic leagues, all over the land, demand. It is what Mr. Stanley Matthews, the horny-handed workman who never saw Cot. Scott, considers the best possible solution of existing difficulties.

HOLD HARD.

Some weeks ago we warned all business men to beware of dangerous ventures this Fall. But what do we see? A stock market "booming" with wild speculation, the more reckless because those who are hopeful and those who expect disaster are temporarily working in the compel higher prices in the hope to get out before the collapse comes. As to the banks, we see for refusing to vote supplies for the army, and loans upon stock collaterals to an extent not then calling for its services to put down the equalled before since the wanton days of Augrecent riots-a cut so direct and stinging that u.s., 1873. The reserve of the banks, deducting we suspect it was administered by the hand of the five per cent redemption fund, is only \$14. 385.515 in excess of the requirement. August 2, platform is obviously away from Hayes rather | 1873, and August 4, 1877, the bank returns compare thus:

219,166,600 Reserve required \$ 50.710,225 Currency...... 50,038,500

Reserve held 8 80,308,700 The comparison is nominally favorable: the leposits have decreased; the reserve required has decreased; and the reserve held has decreased about \$3,000,000 less. But what are the loans? Are they not as dangerous in character, and as largely based upon speculative ventures, as they were in 1873? Bankers tell us not. And they told us that there was no danger four years ago. We only know that the stock market is in a most critical condition; that a very reckless speculation is sustained by enormous loans by the banks on stock collaterals; that a very great and rapid fall in price of stocks is contemplated by everybody in the street as likely when the that prices are shoved up desperately to help 873, the weekly clearings were \$420,000. 000, and in August, 1877, only \$390,000, 000, but the decrease, only \$30,000,000, is wholly explained by decline of legitimate business, and the banks are risking every week quite as much to sustain stock speculation as

they risked one month before the great crash. What are the conditions? Only two of the chief trunk roads are paying dividends, and those with borrowed money. A great strike has inflicted losses amounting to many millions in amount, which the roads must pay whether they can afterwards recover or not from Governments. Business everywhere is slack. Prints opened at the lowest prices ever known, and the first month's trade broke down the price one-half cent per yard. The iron business is in straits. The coal companies are facing gaunt bankruptcy and angry miners. The water transporters have made an average rate of only eight cents from Chicago to Newthe grain crop may prove to be, but everybody one-fifth of the quantity shipped. Meanwhile, banks are betting their very existence and the prosperity of the whole business community upon the success of gamblers who want higher prices for stocks.

This is the situation in August, 1877, and it is not very different from the situation in August, 1873. We counsel those who do not want trouble to take care that September, 1877, does not give them a shock as severe and mexpected as September, 1873, gave to the reckless speculators and desperate bankers of that day. The times are not propitious for great risks. Men who are wise will sail near shore. Bankers who are honest will be cautions how they bet the money of others on speculations in Wall-st. A great deal of caution, just now, may prevent a great deal of larger than it was last month. suffiring hereafter.

"CROWNERS QUESTS."

Alderman Mahan of Scranton, Penn., is also a coroner, and in that capacity he has been occupying (metaphorically speaking) a sedentary position upon the bodies of certain men killed by the Mayor's posse last week. Assisted by sible temptation to bear upon manufact- an intelligent jury, and probably in turn asurers, merchants and miners in any State; it sisting the intelligent jury, he has managed to can dazzle any bright lawyer with the most | secure a verdict of wilful murder against the posse aforesaid, and but for the vigorous interference of Gen. Heidenkoper, Alderman Mahan ere this would have had all the de fenders of law and order before him, and probably have sent them all to jail. This comes of appointing to the office of coroner a man who is not tit for it. Mahan's action seems to have been legal; he is a coroner, and as such he has a right to do as he has done, though there are not wanting those who declare it all to be a one-sided, illegal affair. Of course such a verdict is merely preliminary, and the matter must be referred as soon as possible to the Grand Jury; but until it can be so referred, there is no doubt about Mahan's authority in the premises. There the Virginia voters, and result in alliance be- supposed? It is certain that the cost of cam- should be a way of releasing prisoners so lying around loose in the neighborhood of Louis-

court of law, if the matter were brought inate men who could not pay; certain before it, might find itself under some embarrassment. The Committee of Vigilance takes the bull by the horns, and simthe public; and to both it is free. The building the railway managers would help; certain that ply declares that the men shall not be arrested; and if they adhere to their purpose, we do not well see who is to back up Alderman Mahan. Of course, the case can be speedily adjudicated just as soon as it gets into a court of law, and of the legality of the doings of the Mayor's posse there can be no question; but meanwhile, if Mahan's warrants are to be respected, the champions of law and order will suffer imprisonment, at least, for their excellent services to the community.

> It might be necessary, therefore, to strain a point to protect men who are really innocent. All this comes of rioting; and it is not one of the least of the evils resulting from anarchy, that it must be remorselessly repressed without any strict construction of the law. Or rather, perhaps we should say, that it must be repressed by that highest and clearest construction which in moments of mortal peril refuses to recognize mere technicalities, and governs itself by the law of absolute necessity. In Scranton, upon that dark day when life and property were at the mercy of a lawless mob, what protection from the law could those who were engaged in lawbreaking demand? Indeed, what can there be more absurd than for a gang of wretches who are casting contempt upon the whole statute book, who are committing most of the felonies known to the law, to call for justice if certain of them happen to get shot in the course of their neferious proceedings? They talk of being repressed according to law! What have they to do with law, since they have risen with force and arms to abolish it altogether? They grow wonderfully nice-or their lawyers do for them-after the turmoil is over, but why didn't they think of law when they were bent upon forcing disorder to a gunpowder climax? If murderers, red-handed and still continuing their violence, cannot be summarily dealt with, but for any injuries which they may receive can bring actions sounding in damages, and demand coroners' warrants against those but for whom there would have been no coroners, and no justices of the peace and no constables and no jails, then there is no law and no government worth a farthing.

A state of riot is a state of war, and the law prevailing under such circumstances is the same direction—the men who expect higher law military. Soldiers, and mayors' posses prices and the men who are borrowing money to and sheriffs' posses will be of no good if those who save the law one hour are to be arrested under it the next. We should not have been inclined to attach much importance to the proccedings of this Coroner-Alderman if it were not for a well-grounded fear that other demagogues will be found playing the same tricks, especially when they happen to possess a little brief authority; and, moreover, if these fantastic proceedings had not done something towards bringing back the old violence. Under the circumstances, we cannot be too glad that there are judicial officers besides coroners in Pennsylvania, and juries, also, that are not coroners' juries.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt statement of July 31 does not state all that the business community has a right to know. Of course, it cannot fairly be expected that a Secretary will from month to month change his statements to meet every phase of the public demand; the less as he is not obliged by law to make public any considerable part of the information now regularly given. But the desirableness of full informatien as to the operations of the Treasury has been keenly appreciated by business men in times past.

Mr. Sherman does not report any tour per cent bonds outstanding at the beginning of strong holders can get rid of their ventures; the month, although it is known that such bonds were freely offered on the market, and them; and that the fall, if it comes, will bring to the amount of nearly \$30,000,000 had he amount of \$30,000,000 at least, were held by the Secretary, if Washington reports are not wholly incorrect; and it would be very much wiser, we feel sure, for him to state each month the amount of coin held for redemption of called bonds.

The reduction of debt less cash in the Treasmry is only \$818,904 84, and the retirement of legal tenders alone amounted to \$670,102. In effect, all payments to the Treasury since July I have little less than sufficed to meet interest payable, for there has been one sale of gold for resumption purposes during the month, and the currency for the redemption of fractional currency amounts to \$8,160,858, and the usual currency balance to \$7,803,995-50; but it is not stated whether the sum due disbursing officers has largely increased or not, nor does it appear whether the five per cent redemption fund, which, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, ought York for July. Nebody knows how large to amount to \$15,761,840, has been maintained. These sums, with \$14,425,026 reknows that the railroads are getting less than | ported by the Comptroller as in the hands of the Treasurer for redemption of bank notes, amount to \$101,646,709, exclusive of the amount due disbursing officers. It would be quite as interesting to the business community to know what amount in legal tenders the Treasury holds, in different funds and under different names, as to know what sums in specie are held for redemption of so-called bonds or interest thereon.

The reduction of fractional currency during the last month was only \$618,801 45, and the decline in rapidity of redemption indicates that the supply of fractional notes in hands from which they can be readily drawn is nearly exhausted. An increase in the coin interest-bearing debt is not unexpected, nor is it surprising that the amount of unredeemed called bonds is much

One feature of the Ohio Republican platform has escaped general discussion—the resolution against the extension of patents. There is certainly a need of some reform in this direction. The intent of the present law is that extensions should only be granted in cases where, after reasonable efforts to introduce a valuable patent, the owner, from want of neans or other good cause, has failed to realize a fair refluneration. Its practical operation is, how ever, to benefit the rich rather than the poor, for people who have made money out of patents are isually the ones that hire attorneys and lobbyists, and bring a pressure to bear upon the Interior Department or Congress to obtain extensions. The poor patentee cannot afford the expense and the risk of failure, and no matter how meritorious his case may be, his patent expires. It seldom happens that a valuable patent which has enriched its owners is allowed to die without an effort to prolong its exist once, and such efforts are too often successful. Perhaps it would be going too far to prohibit all extensions, but it may be that the evils of the present system can be got rid of in no other way.

There is something inimitably grotesque about Blanton Duncan writing a letter to the President to notify him that he is organizing a labor party in the West. If there are any elements of a new party

ville and waiting to be organized, Duncan will no doubt try his hand upon them. He has been out of practice since his sickly failure with Charles Conor in 1872, and must want to organize something or other badly. If he will only cease from troubling the newspapers and the public with the tremendous things he is going to do, and will organize himself out of sight and hearing, he will perform the most deserving act of his life. Empty barrels make the most noise, but it does seem that this particularly vacuous and sonorous cask might be headed up and set away in some retired spot.

At a special meeting of the New-Jersey State Central Republican Committee yesterday afternoon, the time for holding the Gubernatorial Convention was discussed. There had been rumors abroad that the Convention would meet at an early day, but no date was fixed upon, which indicates that the Committee will be in no haste about issuing the call. It seemed to be the general opinion of the Committee that the Convention would reafilrm the principles declared at Cincinnati and that it would adopt a resolution favoring the reduction of the legal rate of interest throughout the State to six per cent per annum.

A year or two ago there was a lively dispute about the strip of concrete pavement in front of the Worth Monument on Fifth-ave. Mr. Enocharged in letters to THE TRIBUNE that its pretence of durability was a humbug, and that it was only kept in good order by the care of the patentees, who watched every bruise, and stealthily patched it between midnight and morning. The matter was never settled; but the patentees didn't get the contract, and whoever drives over the pavement now is ready to make affidavit that it is not regularly patched between midnight and morning-or at any other time.

And Jones, too-J. Wyman Jones-is enduring ome preparatory discipline, in the way of exercise and diet, to toughen and season his muscle for the gubernatorial race in New-Jersey. Smith and Brown are hereby notified that this is a "free for all" single dash, and the entries are not yet closed.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Sunset Cox does not often shine in the walks or corridors at Watch Hill. The surrounding multitude receive the impression that he is hard at work most of the time in his own rooms.

Senator Roscoe Conkling is to be given a while reception at Uitca, next Tuesday evening. Sons, or Kernan will make the address of welcome to the wan-erer at present braying the dangers of the deep.

There is a remarkable report going about to the effect that Miss Clara Louise Kellogg intends to use the profits of her proposed California engagement in founding a musical college for young American women. Mr. F. Hassaurek was to sail from Europe

n the 4th instant, on the steamship Pomeracia. He i expected to arrive in Cinclenati about the mildle of the month, and will at once resume personal charge of The Volksbialt. Mr. Walling, the keeper of the Pavilion Hotel at the Highlands of Neversink, and a cousin of Su-

perintendent Walling of the New-York Police, has been t that point for fifty years. Although living and sleep-ig within sound of the surf for over a generation he has ever yet bathed in salt water. Mr. Dion Boucieault has appeared in an enrely new character-that of a candidate for Parliament

for County Clare, Ireland. He will have many hearty wishes for his success-and deserved wishes too; for Mr Boucleault is an exceedingly elever man, and a good writer, and would probably be a good speaker ev that grave but hardly reverend body the British Parliament. If elected he will doubtless be a further credit to the country he has so delightfully represented already John Bright in his magnificent speech at the

inveiling of Cobden's monument the other day, repeated with new effect the story of Cobden's coming to him when his young wife had just died, and saying, "There ar thousands and thousands of homes in England at the moment where wives and mothers are dying of hunger Now, when your first paroxysm of grief is passed, I would advise you to come with me, and we will never rest until the Corn Laws are repealed." Of Cobden work he spoke with almost tender appreciation. "There is not a homestead in the country," he said, " in while there is not added comfort from his labors, not a house the dwellers in which have not steadler employment

Sir John Bowring in his recollections just ublished describes Mebemet Ali, whom he visited in 7, as a man with a winte board, soft and fair hands and ery eye. The great Pasha related that when the insurection broke out in Syria the Russian and French Con them; and that the fall, if it comes, will bring to the amount of nearly \$30,000,000 had how to govern. "My son wrote to me," he said, "for as great a pressure as that of 1873 upon banks been paid for prior to that time. Either the old orders, but I thought it best to go myself, and I solved rikers was popular, and the shallow demaers of the revolt. He was foud of talking of his plans for the improvment of Egypt, and said to his visitor, which there only sortabled the earth with a pin or tilled with a hoe, but I mean to go over it with a plough." An order had been as a memento. He refused than for a confish halv was introduced to him and asked him for a confish halv as a memento. He refused the favor obushy thinking it an improper emession to a Chrism weman, but said, "No, I cambel give you a lair now, I when I am dead toy whole head shall be at your reice."

All the Bonapartes having palaces and villas n Rome let lodgings. Prince Terlenal's great pale are the property of Cardinal Wolsey, is entirely let odgers. Prince Barberini lets part of his palace to Mr Story-in short, the King, the Pope and the Cardinals are the only house-owners in the dirty, magnificent eldeity who do not let apartments. Prince del Drago, who is married to a Princess of Spain, lets rooms in both his Reman palaces and in his country villa, and has, moreover the reputation of being rather grasping in his dealings with his tenants. There is a story told concerning his which is piquant, but probably not true. They say his Excellency has all his servants on board wages, and gives his cook a certain sum daily for supplying his lerdship! table. The meals are sent from the kitchen in a tin case which has a lock, of which one key is kept by the Prince and another by the cook. The cook puts the dinner in the case and locks it. When the case is carried into the Prince's dining room it is unlocked by his Excellency, and what is not eaten at table is put back into the case, which is again locked and sent back to the cook. This plan prevents the servants from pifering any of the food to the loss of the Prince or of the cook. There is a curious old character at the High-

and Light House who is familiarly known there as the Hermit of the Highlands." His name is Havens, no relation, except in his peculiarities, to "Benny Havens O," of West Point. Havens, of the Highlands is now 80 years of age. For more than forty years be has been ship news agent at that point, his business being to tole-graph to the Ship News Office in New-York City the essels which appear off Sandy Hook making for this port. Some thirty-five years ago, before the invention of the electric telegraph, he was stationed in this short telegraph which was used in those days for the ame purpose. Not being well one Summer he asked for two weeks vacation and was transferred to the office at the Highlands. For some reason they forgot to recal him at the end of his two weeks, and he has been there ever since. The system of telegraphing has changed steamships have come into common use, whereas when he went there, there were only a few plying the ocean. teamship companies of this country and England, and scores of vessels have been wrecked on the reefs within sight of his office. He never leaves his Highland home mless on business connected with his office, and if he is miles on pushess commerced with an analysis and the same as soon as anisable. Although living only a few miles from Long tranch he has never visited that place. In spite of his wireme age his eyestight is still very good, and he can itstinguish ships at a distance of twelve, fifteen or even distinguish ships at a distance of twelve, littled or eventy while at sea and decistre correctly their names by the little peculiarities in their build and rizging. What appears to the ordinary eye only a speck on the horizon, to him is almost always a familiar form whose name he can call instantly. Thus picturesque looks Disraeli-Beacons-

field as seen by Mr. F. B. Wilkie : His features are large, his face smoothly shaven and dark; his expression a dull, sullen tamobility. The sullenness of his swarthy features was intensified by his raven black bair, worn long, and cut squarely around the neck. His forches wide and high; his perceptive organs prominent, giving him a strong intellectual appearance, and which is added to a rather than detracted from by his broad, massive jawa-indicating intellect reinforced by enormous physical powers. For along time he sat on the bench with one leg crossed over the other, head bowed a little forward, and motionless as if east in bronze save a twisting in and out of each other of his white, shapely, slender

thin background of intense black would flash out upon the audience. He wore a frock coat, buttoned about his waist, and which displayed to good advantage a strong rather than graceful figure. He commenced his address in a low, but yet not indistinct, and withal a rather musical voice. His head was thrown forward, his eyes were fixed on the table, and his manner was singularly hesitating. He appeared laboring under a painful embarrassment. His voice had a tremor in it; he seemed to stumble over a word here, and to catch at some other one there. His hands and arms were incessant in a species of nervous shifting. He was as uneasy with his feet and legs as with his bands. He moved at first incessantly—now forward, now back, then poised upon one
leg and then upon the other. He was so uneasy; he so
twisted, and swung and rocked; his utterance was so
broken and so hesitating, that one might almost fance
that he was shout to break down. His ideas were clear,
logical in their arrangement, and his words fitted to each
other like the jewels in a diamond cluster. By degree,
the apparent nervousness, hesitancy and indecision diaappeared. The feet became immovable; the shifting motion of the arms gradually grew into quiet but graceful
gestures; the twisting of the body into a swaying motion
full of power, deference, yet dignified and elegant. The
heavy head was thrown back; the suiten motionless
features became lighted up and permeated by a flexible
mobility; the broad cyclids rolled up, and the great eyes
flashed out with a semiore brillhame. feet and legs as with his hands. He moved at first in-

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Aug. 9 .- Gen. McClellan arrived here to-day. He was greeted by a arge crowd on disembarking and escorted to his cottage

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Randall seems to be an anti-substdy man n favor of subsidies. Uncle Jimmy Blue Jeans looms into internaional prominence as a pure and unadulterated dema-

The Ohio parties seem to be engaged in an rvestigation to find out which one has put its foot in it

If the workingmen and Greenbackers unite, what will become of the Democratic party ?

The Hon. Ben Wade thinks the Southern Republican governments ought to have been supported y troops, and he points to the strike as proof of what he troops can do. But supposing the army had been in New-Orleans and Columbia when the strike eccurred, what would have become of the country then I

Judge Taft has given authority for the announcement that he cordially endorses the Republican ticket in Ohio, and will take the stump in its support. He says nothing about the platform, which is not an unaccountable omission. The document does not seem to excite any enthusiasm in any quarter, unless profanity be a form of enthusiasm.

The Ohio Greenbackers have decided that give way for either of the regular party candidates. They hope to secure workingmen's votes from both earties, and if they should succeed it would be no cause or grief. It might keep a good deal of disgraceful non-cuse out of the platforms in future.

Congressman Bragg of Wisconsin takes a trenendous lead from the country's shoulders by remarking that the Democratic party will magnanimously refrain from ousting President Hayes. He doesn't think his tithe can be shaken, because it was perfected by action of longress. Mr. Bragg seems to be a well-meaning states-nau, but a trifle slow in grasping the situation.

Jones says it isn't true his silver report is approaching its 600th page. It is to be a "modest campillet of less than 100 pages," devoted to a defence f the "money of science." He says the theories are to be original, the propositions novel, and the interest ex-cited will be of the liveliest kind. The science of politi-cal economy is about to undergo a revolution, ap-

New-Jersey has broken out in a most unaccountable and violent manner with a Greenback move-ment. It has shoved the Scovil movement off the track entirely, and is aiming to catch the assistance of the herny-handed workingman. Scovil should fasten his crusade to the tail end of this new combination immeditely. He is a workingman, for he has worked early and late for years in search of the office which never, never

"We will do anything for Hayes except support the Republican party," said a Virginia Democrat to lay, and the remark undoubtedly is a fair representation of the prevalent Southern sentiment. The same author y added that if any Republican hostility to the Prestent should appear in the next session of Congress, the he had no fear of a break in the Solid South. asked what action the Southern Démocracy would take at that time, he replied: "Swallow the National Democratic candidate, teeth and toe-nails. We are part of the cratte candidate, teeth and toc-hails. We are part of the Solid South, and there's where you will find us. Oid Virginia will never go back on the Democratic party. They have done too much for us. I mean they've tried to, The Northern Democracy have been our friends before the war, during the war, and since. We will not desert them now, just at a time when we can be of most service. New York, Indiana and the South will elect the next President."

GENERAL NOTES.

Augustus Walls, of Company E, 6th Regiment, returned to Philadelphia from Scranton early this week to learn that he had lost his situation. His former Warner, makes this explanation: "I don't care nottings about mobs and riots. Gus he goes away soldlering, and I gets a young Dutchman fresh from Hamburg to do the work. I am't going to turn this new young man into the streets, and that's all about it."

A London party "of the better kind reognized by society " is an expensive luxury. According to Vanity Fair an evening party at one of the great souses in which the hostess was of high rank and which was attended by four hundred quests recently, cost over 81,900. A concert at one of the best of the ordinary party-giving houses in London, the singers being Albani, Thalberg, Capoul, and five others, and the guests being about 250 in number, cost \$3,000. A ball at one of the great houses, with 600 guests present, cost \$2,000.

Barney J. Donahue, the leader of the Erie Rallway strikers, assures the editor of The Warerly Reriew that Ludlow Street Jall is one of the most celebrated and fashionable slaces of restraint in the United States. This is the home of Boss Tweed, and he and I enjoy the privileges of the same yard. He looks well and has splendid apartments, with servants, etc. noted criminals are found here, and I could relate many facts in relation, but earnot now. I think my case rests is good hands, and if there is anything like justice in a court like this, which has such unfamiled powers, I think I will be liberated."

Domestic markets: A Massachusetts cow returned to the water-trough one evening with a men dum planed to her horn: "Inclosed find six cents for one quart of milk taken this forenoon."... As old family tabby in Minnesota has adopted a brood of chickens which was left motherless. . . . " Have you any black-perry pies !" asked a hungry traveller of the mistress of able-down shanty by the roadside in one of the apper counties of South Carolina. "Thank you; if we

There is a rage in England for collecting specimens of the Colorado beetle. An enthusiast in Man-chester has placed nearly a hundred of them in an open garden and is feeding them with various kinds of fruit nd vegetables, with a view to ascertaining the kind of diet which they prefer. Now, there is no act of Parliament by which a man can be restrained from maintain ing any insect for which he may have a fancy, and hence this Manchester gentleman can go on feeding his beetles with strawberries and vegetable marrows as long as he likes and they remain. There is a high fence around the garden and the entomologist is conflict that his insectioneds will not try their wings, but there is a panic in the agricultural districts. It is said that these enterprising tunnigrants are travelling by the large of the confliction of the c ing immigrants are travelling by post in tano-pill-boxes to all quarters of the United Kings An English clergyman was sued a fortnight

ago at the Wells assizes for \$10,000 damages for send ing a postal card to one of his parisheners accusing him of forgery. This was one of a series of cards which the rector had sent to his parishoners, in which he called them perjurers. Once he locked the door from the outwhen a vestry meeting was being hebt, and those attending it had to escape by the window. In course quence of these acts his church was deserted, except by unown family and churchwarden, and it was arranged by the lishap of Excler that the accused should absent himself for three years, but when Cornwall became a separate See he returned, as Bishop Temple was no longer his diocesan. His parishoners have at length subscribed to prosecute him for libel, and the jury awarded one of them \$1,000 damages. A railroad engineer at Syracuse puts the case

very forcibly: "Suppose we should strike now and be out of work a month, and at the end of that time the company should give in and let us have out ten per cent advance-how much would we make on that deal? Dur-ting the month of strike and idieness I should lose over \$80 to start with. Some might think that a high figure, so cut it down to \$60. How long will it take me to make up that \$60 which I have lost by the strike by recoverhands, and a lifting of his cyclids which are very large, and drop over his cyclike two great curtains. Ordinarily they were down, concealing the whole cyc; but now and then they would rise quickly for a short distance, and a